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Foreign Press Bulletin is a daily publication of the Foreign Documents Division giving press items of current interest which, to our knowledge, have not been reported by other media. The items are grouped by subject category.

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POLITICAL

ALGERIAN COMMUNISTS ADDRESS LETTER TO HEADS OF BIG THREE POWERS --
Brussels, Le Drapeau Rouge, 1 Jun 60

[Comment: A letter allegedly sent by the Algerian Communist Party to President Eisenhower, Premier Khrushchev, and Prime Minister Macmillan was published by the source, which is the official organ of the Belgian Communist Party. The paper indicated that it was carrying only part of the text of the letter. The letter is unusual for two reasons: (1) this may be the first time the Algerian Communists have resorted to appeals for sympathy simultaneously from the West and East blocs, and (2) it alludes to the peaceful coexistence theme soon after the collapse of the summit conference excerpts from the letter follow.]

The Algerian Communist Party is addressing its letter to the three world leaders because each has played an important role in the history of the past 20 years. The Algerian people hope that the current efforts of these leaders to promote peace throughout the world will help to extinguish the flames of the war in Algeria. The Algerian people are convinced, moreover, that if France receives no further aid from the NATO powers, especially the US, it will be difficult to continue the war.

Recent statements of these world leaders attest to their concern about the Algerian situation. President Eisenhower expressed uneasiness about the continuation of the Algerian war in his talk with President Bourguiba of Tunisia. Premier Khrushchev has said that the principle of self-determination must be put into practice in Algeria so as not to be devoid of meaning. But whereas President de Gaulle has offered self-determination to Algeria, it is obvious that a free referendum cannot take place without proper guarantees in a country occupied by 500,000 foreign [i.e., French] troops and where the French have already resorted to fraud in previous elections. Indeed, the French government not only refuses to guarantee absolute freedom in self-determination, but its President and Premier have threatened to divide the country if the Algerians opt for independence. If the French government carries out its threat, it will only create a host of permanent troubles for the country in the future.

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CHINESE DAILY REPORTS KUUSINEN SPEECH IN MOSCOW -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 24 Apr 60, p 5

Moscow, 22 April (NCNA) -- Kuusinen, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee CPSU and a Central Committee secretary, delivered a report at a Moscow meeting on the 90th anniversary of Lenin's birth in which he stressed the duty and gigantic achievements of the Soviet Union in the all-out development of socialist construction and explained in detail the Soviet policy of consistently struggling for world peace and consistently maintaining that nations of different social systems practice peaceful co-existence. He pointed out that the brilliancy of Lenin's ideology enables the people to clearly foresee future historical developments and the 20th Century is the century of realizing Lenin's great ideology.

[Comment: Although the full text of Kuusinen's speech was not given in the Jen-min Jih-pao, it is of interest to note that the Chinese Communists printed that part of his speech which represents the principal ideological bone of contention between the USSR and Communist China, that is, peaceful coexistence with the West.]

ECONOMIC

SHORTAGE OF PAPER IN CHINA -- Peiping, Kung-jen Jih-pao, 4 Jun 60, p 2

Paper production in China has not caught up with the current large demand for paper, particularly in quality paper for cultural uses, even though production has been good in 1960 (with machine-made paper output for the first quarter of 1960 some 54 percent over the same quarter of 1959). There was an instability in the supply of quality paper for a certain period.

The experience of the Shih-hsien Paper Mill and other mills shows that the quantity and quality of paper can best be raised by letting politics take the lead. Then the question of the shortage of raw materials in processing paper should be positively resolved. Naturally, the paper mills must depend on the supplying units for raw materials; however, the mills should establish satellite plants to produce some raw materials, such as paper pulp, alkaline, and chlorine, and adopt revolutionary technical methods to lower the consumption of raw materials.

By establishing "small modern mass" and "small native mass" paper plants, some provinces have already basically resolved their local need for stationary and wrapping paper supply.

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CZECHOSLOVAK LOAN FOR BULGARIAN COPPER PROJECT -- Bonn, Wirtschaft des Ostblocks, No 23, 10 Jun 60

CPYRGHT

Construction of the Medet (Panagyurishte) copper mine in Bulgaria will be 85 percent financed by Czechoslovakia, according to the terms of a credit agreement signed in November 1959. Under a secret clause of the agreement, Czechoslovakia has the right to receive 50 percent of the output of the mine until exhaustion of the deposit. According to the published section of the agreement, the credit will be repaid by Bulgaria at 2 percent interest in the form of copper deliveries. Mining experts of the Bulgarian Ministry of Mines are saying that this is the first of such contracts setting no time limit to the procurement rights of the creditor.

It is hoped that construction of the Medet mine and a planned expansion of the Gorubso mine will boost Bulgarian copper production from 11,000 tons to 35,000 tons in 1965.

NEW OIL INSTITUTE IN BASHKIRSKAYA ASSR -- Moscow, Neftyanik, No 6, Jun 60, p 30

CPYRGHT

A new scientific research institute, the Institute for Transportation and Storage of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, has been established in the Bashkirskaya ASSR from a division of the Bashkir Scientific Research Oil Refining Institute.

The new institute's 13 laboratories are solving problems related to the operation of major oil lines and underground oil and gas storing facilities and are developing new machinery for laying and repairing oil lines. The institute has designed a new machine for removing old insulation from pipelines, which has been successfully tested on the Ishimbay-Ufa oil line, where it cleaned the pipe without removing it from the trench.

FIRST PRODUCTION OF WHITE CEMENT IN NORTH KOREA -- P'yongyang, Nodong Simmun, 5 Jun 60, p 1

CPYRGHT

White cement was produced recently for the first time in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by the Sungho-ri Cement Plant. Since early April 1960, this plant has produced over 2 tons of white cement daily; this production is significant to the development of the construction industry. Intensive experiments and research on the production of white cement was carried on for over 5 months, and now the quality of the domestically produced white cement is comparable to that which had to be imported.

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